



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Shaw, Albert. *Political Problems of American Development.* Pp. vii, 268. Price, \$1.50. New York: Columbia University Press, 1907.

This work is indispensable to every student of American political institutions. The author has not devoted himself to a study of the structure of government, but rather to its actual operation and to an analysis of the forces that have determined our national policy. There are few men in the country who could undertake such a work and carry it to successful conclusion. In every chapter the author shows not only his broad grasp of the subject, but also his ability to interpret the thought of the American people on great national problems. His success in this respect is not surprising to those who have followed the excellent summary of current events which appears each month in the "Review of Reviews." This volume will be of equal value to the university student and to the great body of citizens who are seeking light and guidance in national affairs. The author holds no brief, and his book is not an argument for any partisan policy. It is a clear judgment of a keen observer and careful student of American affairs. This book will rank with Henry Jones Ford's "The Rise and Growth of American Politics," as a study of the facts of American political development.

L. S. ROWE.

University of Pennsylvania.

Sumner, W. G. *Folkways.* Pp. v, 692. Price, \$3.00. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1907.

A generation ago, Professor Sumner was one of the ablest advocates of free trade in this country. The same clear thinking and power of expression which marked him then are revealed in this volume. The present work is an excursion made necessary by the larger study of society on which he has been working for many years. The range of the author's reading is indicated by the fact that sixteen pages are needed for the index of works cited.

"The folkways are habits of the individual and customs of the society which arise from efforts to satisfy needs." They win traditional authority. "Then they become regulative for succeeding generations and take on the character of a social force." They arise unconsciously and "are not creations of human purpose and wit." They may be founded on mistaken inferences; they may even be harmful. By discussion and comparison they are harmonised as philosophy develops recognition for principles. Folkways are of supreme importance. "The life of society consists in making folkways and applying them." The mores "are the ways of doing things which are current in a society to satisfy human needs and desires, together with the faiths, notions, codes, and standards of well living, which inhere in those ways." Thus arise conventions which, though often denounced, are necessary. The mores are rigid and inert and change with difficulty. A society is usually unconscious of its own mores till it comes in contact with different peoples. The mores are seldom altered by direct application of intelligence.